

# NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

**in this issue—**

**Why National Primeval Parks?**

ISSUED TO THE MEMBERS OF  
**THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION**

A Private Organization, Nation-Wide, and Non-Political  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

**T**ODAY an increasing number of public spirited men and women are asking: "What is ahead for the National Parks?" "Will they soon regain the lost government recognition of primeval character?" "Shall new roads be built through the Parks?" "Shall gold be sought within their domain?" "Shall the Parks' natural beauties be destroyed?" "Shall commerce encroach upon the Parks?" These and numerous other questions are of vital concern to every American proud of a great natural heritage.

**FOUNDED 1919**—In 1919 The National Parks Association was established to give the entire nation a voice in maintaining primeval standards. Non-political, non-partisan, the Association stands firmly as a check and balance between government, commerce and the people in regard to National Parks.

**ACHIEVEMENTS** — That The National Parks Association is highly effective in its purpose is a matter of record. Noteworthy among its long list of accomplishments is winning fifteen years of continuous fighting in Congress to keep commercial uses out of the parks. One of these was the five-year fight to prohibit the damming of Yellowstone Lake for commercial purposes. Helping to establish Great Smoky Mountain National Park, the most majestic and only primeval National Park in the East. And countless instances in educating the people to appreciate the primitive and to help perpetuate such areas for inspiration and research.

**A CONTINUOUS NEED**—The problems concerning the National Parks are continuous. As the nation's political and economic conditions change, new park problems constantly arise. The National Parks Association as a non-partisan organization is therefore necessary. Its work is permanent and must go forward.

**THE PROGRAM AHEAD**—During 1938 The National Parks Association will specially emphasize its greatest project, namely, the official and universal recognition of a National Primeval Park System to insure the preservation of the original National Park standards. Other important projects are current, too, and members will find the Association's program currently outlined in the Bulletin.

**T**HE National Parks Association has for 18 years utilized every available means in its power: 1, to perpetuate America's National Parks of highest standard only; 2, to protect the Parks against harmful interference; and 3, to publicize the Parks as sources of beneficial recreation, scientific research and public education. We know our work is accomplishing great results. We know, too, that we cannot make progress without the cooperation of public spirited men, women and organizations. We believe that the readers of this page recognize the need for our unceasing efforts. If you are not already a member, identify yourself with our work. Simply fill in and return the Membership Acceptance inside the back cover.

# NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE  
NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

1624 H STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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COVER—Kinnerly Peak from Kintla Lake, Glacier National Park.  
Photo by Hileman; courtesy of The Department of the Interior.

The National Parks Bulletin published since 1919. Distributed in the interest of conservationists throughout America. Presenting timely discussions on topics of vital importance for the perpetuation of Amer-

ica's National Primeval Parks as areas of "unmodified natural condition." Address all letters, manuscripts and other communications to the Executive Secretary, 1624 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

# WHY NATIONAL PRIMEVAL PARKS?

By WILLIAM P. WHARTON

*President, National Parks Association*

THE leading project on the program of the National Parks Association is the preservation of the great National Parks as examples of the America of the past for the America of the future. This issue is of increasing moment as threats to the system from many directions increase. As a first step to our goal we have proposed, and now reiterate that proposal, that these parks be recognized as a separate system to be known as the National Primeval Parks. We propose this term because of the fact that the greater part of the areas of these parks is still substantially in primeval condition, using the word in a broad and not in a restricted sense. Although this designation has already found widespread favor, neither it nor any substitute has yet been officially adopted by the National Park Service.

The term "National Park," once had a rather definite meaning to the average American. National Parks were, with few exceptions, "spacious land areas essentially in their primeval condition, and so outstandingly superior in quality and beauty to average examples of their several types as to demand their preservation intact and in their entirety for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration, of all the people for all time."\* It is true that practically none were wholly primeval. It is true, for instance, that Yellowstone had suffered from hunters, that Great Smoky had been cut over in part, and that mining had been carried on in parts of Grand Canyon. Yet it remains a fact that the great bulk of these and other parks was pretty nearly as it came from the hand of God. They were set aside to preserve the Creator's handiwork. These parks therefore formed a distinctive group of reservations.

Now the picture is changed. Since 1933, as our members know, the National Park Service has been given the responsibility of administering a multitude of reservations and other government properties, including government buildings, the parks of the City of Washington, National Historic Sites, National Seashores, National Military Parks, Cemeteries and Battlefields, and many others. It also participates in the acquisition and development of State parks. To the man-in-the-street, all these outdoor reservations are usually just "National Parks." Articles appearing in the newspapers frequently so refer to the minor parks. The clear distinction has been lost.

Obviously, this situation causes much confusion in the public mind as to just what constitutes a Na-

tional Park. Under these conditions, how can we expect our people generally to rally to the defense of the original National Park System as a distinctive institution? It is clear that a distinctive name is needed and separate, distinctive administration by the National Park Service. It is to that end that the National Parks Association repeats its proposal that the system of great national parks be officially designated as the National Primeval Parks. If a more adequate descriptive term which will exclude all other than importantly primeval areas can be found, we shall welcome it.

Some people have inferred from the primary interest of the National Parks Association in the National Primeval Parks that the Association is not interested in other reservations in the custody of the Park Service. This is quite contrary to the facts. The Association is interested in all reservations having for their object the preservation of natural and historic features, and recognizes that they are of great importance and value. Thus, for example, National Seashores, National Monuments, and National Historic Sites are of interest to the National Parks Association. These have been given distinctive designations. We assert that the great primeval parks are equally entitled to theirs.

Consideration of the part played and to be played in the cultural life of the average American by land areas or objects which depict the past, whether historic or prehistoric, will demonstrate the importance of the National Parks Association's field of activity. Preservation of these areas and objects, as distinguished from commercial exploitation, and even from conservation for economic use, is the keynote of our platform. However essential conservation for economic use on the greater part of our land area may be, complete preservation of selected areas and objects for cultural purposes alone is unquestionably of great value to any civilized people. "Man cannot live by bread alone."

In the cultural life of America the National Primeval Parks have figured importantly, and they are playing an increasingly vital part. In the future, wild, undeveloped, and especially primeval country of unusual beauty will have a value for our civilization-worn people even greater than it has now, as a restorer of frayed bodies, minds and spirits. That is one reason why the National Parks Association is intensely interested in keeping as a separate, distinctive American institution the National Primeval Parks.

\*From "National Park Standards," Camp Fire Club of America.



Photo by U. S. Dept. of the Interior

INNER GORGE—TOROWEAP—GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

**EDITORIAL NOTE:** Nine years have elapsed since "National Park Standards," as formulated by the Camp Fire Club of America and approved by many conservation organizations, was published. It is quite possible, therefore, that many of our members, friends and allies have not had an opportunity to read and study them. For this reason, and because of the recent discussions centering around these Standards, we believe their publication in full in the current number of the BULLETIN is timely.

National Park standards were established by the first great parks, recognized by the Nation and Government, and defined informally by officials of the National Park Service, on its creation, as areas of original unmodified conditions, each the finest example of its scenic type in the country, preserved as a system from all industrial use. The definition was informal because it was not then conceivable that so fine a national conception would ever be disputed.

That was in 1915. Commercialism had already invaded Yosemite in 1912 and later on threatened other parks. To help defend them, the Camp Fire Club of America first set the Standards down in print after submission to the then Director of the National Park Service for correction and approval, which he gave them in March, 1929. They were adopted by the Conservation Committee of the Club on April 1, and by the Governors of the Club one week later. The statement received general circulation. Popular organizations from Massachusetts to California also issued editions in their own names. It appears below:

## NATIONAL PARK STANDARDS

### A Declaration of Policy

#### I. DEFINITION

**N**ATIONAL Parks are spacious land areas essentially in their primeval condition and so outstandingly superior in quality and beauty to average examples of their several types as to demand their preservation intact and in their entirety for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of all the people for all times.

It follows:

1. That park areas must be of national interest to warrant their commitment to national care.
2. That the area of each park must be a logical unit, embracing all territory required for effective administration and for rounding out the life zones of its flora and fauna.
3. That each park area shall be a sanctuary for the scientific care, study, and preservation of all wild plant and animal life within its limits, to the end that no species shall become extinct.
4. That wilderness features within any park shall be kept absolutely unmodified.
5. That with respect to any unique geological formations or historic or prehistoric remains within its confines each park shall be regarded as an outdoor

National Park Standards has been endorsed by nearly one hundred associations interested in the function, use, and preservation of the National Parks, including the National Parks Association. The National Park Standards was first issued by the Conservation Committee of the Camp Fire Club of America. It was worked out through a subcommittee on Parks composed of Caspar W. Hodgson, chairman, T. Gilbert Pearson, Robert L. Loughran, Frank R. Oastler, and O. K. Davis. It was approved by the entire Conservation Committee of the Camp Fire Club including the following men: William B. Greeley, chairman, David T. Abercrombie, Carlos Avery, Arthur J. Bauer, William N. Beach, Daniel C. Beard, John B. Burnham, James L. Clark, Gardner Cornett, Clarkson Cowl, Karl T. Frederick, Prentiss Gray, Fred R. Hoisington, Ray P. Holland, Augustus S. Houghton, Joseph P. Howe, W. R. Jelliffe, Marshall McLean, George D. Pratt, Parker Syms, Albert Tilt, Ottomar H. Van Norden, Frederick K. Vreeland, Alexander D. Walker.

museum, the preservation of whose treasures is a sacred trust.

6. That the existence of the parks is justified and insured by the educational and spiritual benefits to be derived from contact with pristine wilderness.
7. That parks must be kept free from all industrial use, and that sanctuary, scientific, and primitive values must always take precedence over recreational or other values.

#### II. SYSTEM

National Parks must be considered from two points of view: as a system, and individually.

The National Park System should be perfected: (1) by elimination of units that fail to meet its standards; (2) by addition of units that will fully maintain or increase its supreme scenic magnificence, its scientific and educational superiority, and its character as a unique national institution; and (3) by withdrawal of existing legislation authorizing in certain parks the utilization of resources in a manner inconsistent with National Park Standards.

National Parks should differ as widely as possible



from one another in their physical aspects, and the National Park System should represent a wide range of typical areas of supreme quality.

To preserve the National Park System, it must be recognized: (1) that any infraction of standards in any park constitutes an invasion of the system; and (2) that the addition to the system of any park below standard lowers the standard of the system. Every proposed use of any park in defiance of National Park Standards and the admission to the system of any park falling short of the standards must be resisted. Areas essentially of state-park caliber or primarily of local interest must not be admitted to the National Park System.

### III. LEGISLATION

The first official step toward National Park creation by Congress is usually the introduction of a bill. According to Congressional precedent since the beginning of the system in 1872, the bill is referred to the Committee on Public Lands, which in turn refers it to the Secretary of the Interior for a report on the standards and availability of the proposed park.

The Secretary of the Interior refers the bill to the National Park Service for examination of the area and for report back to him. Such examination should be made at the expense of the Federal government, not of the local community which would profit by the park's creation.

Exact metes and bounds from studies made by the National Park Service should be established by Congress in the organic act of every new park.

In choosing new National Parks or determining their contents and boundaries the Government should rely upon the National Park Service, which alone possesses the requisite knowledge, tradition, and experience, united with responsibility to the people.

Committees to consider boundary problems should be strictly advisory to the Federal administration, to which alone they should be empowered to report.

Land offered for creation of a new National Park, whether in national or private possession, should not be considered by Congress, nor should the proposed park be promoted, until it is thoroughly studied by the National Park Service and found fully up to standard.

Areas required to round out existing National Parks should be added at the earliest opportunity, but only if recommended by the National Park Service; and wherever possible, park areas should be extended so as to include feeding grounds for the wildlife found therein.

It has been the policy of the Federal government to purchase no land for new National Parks; but it should purchase at once alienated areas within the

boundaries of existing parks and areas necessary to round out such parks.

All existing National Parks now up to the standards set forth should remain as created, subject to modification only upon the favorable recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service, based upon expert investigation.

National Parks not up to National Park Standards should be transferred to some other classification in the national domain or turned over to states for local care and use.

Appropriations should be adequate to enable the National Park Service to protect existing parks and their forests against fire, vandalism, and any other agencies of destruction, and to maintain the system in accordance with National Park Standards.

### IV. ADMINISTRATION

In administering National Parks and keeping the system up to standard, it is important:

1. That development of parks as units be planned with a view to their coördination as parts of the system.
2. That each park be administered individually for the development of its highest usefulness to the people of the nation and not primarily for the people of its neighborhood.
3. That no industrial use be permitted. For example, no logging should be permitted on park lands, by exchange or otherwise.
4. That scientific, educational, and inspirational values dictate the major uses of parks.
5. That cultivation of crowds for the sake of records or profits, and the introduction of the pleasures of ordinary roadside and mountain resorts be regarded as violations of National Park Standards.
6. That scientific administration be applied to the maintenance of every park standard, and particularly to the preservation of wilderness, wildlife, and geological features.
7. That a suitable educational program be developed, using the natural features of the parks as instructional material. The National Park Service should inform the public concerning park aims and emphasize the necessity of caring for irreplaceable objects of natural and scientific interest.
8. That roads be developed in each National Park only for the purpose of protection and to bring the public in touch with the principal features of the park. In no case should they be built where they would in any way impair natural features.

Wilderness and sanctuary areas should be reached by trail only,—such areas to remain undeveloped.

9. That airplane landing fields, as well as railroad stations, be located outside park boundaries. Landing fields should be considered only for the needs of interpark flights. Flying across National Park areas should be closely regulated.
10. That any park buildings be as unobtrusive as possible, harmonizing with their surroundings. They should be erected only where necessary for the protection of the parks and the comfort of the public, and at the locations where they will least interfere with natural conditions.
11. That concessions be granted only for such business as is necessary for the care and comfort of visitors, and then in definitely localized areas. Such concessions should not interfere with the rights of individuals under park rules to provide for themselves while visiting the parks.
12. That recreational use of any park be confined to roads, concentration locations, and trails so chosen as to interfere as little as possible with major uses and not at all with the rights of future generations to enjoy nature unmodified.

### COMMENTS

"My thought is that National Parks—the parks within the responsibility of the Federal government—should be those of outstanding scientific and spiritual appeal, those that are unique in their stimulation and inspiration."

—HERBERT HOOVER.

"The educational and inspirational value of the National Parks is far greater than any material gain that might be derived through industrial utilization of their natural resources."

—RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

"In studying new park projects, we should seek to find scenery of supreme and distinct quality, or some natural feature so extraordinary or unique as to be of national interest and importance. We should seek distinguished examples of typical forms of world architecture."

—FRANKLIN K. LANE.

"Proposed parks are measured by the standards set by the major National Parks of the system; hence the requirements are exacting. As long as these standards shall prevail, there is no danger of too many National Parks being established, or of the excellence of the present system being lowered."

—STEPHEN T. MATHER.

"While the National Parks serve in an important sense as recreation areas, their primary uses extend far into that fundamental education which concerns real appreciation of nature. Here beauty in its truest sense receives expression and exerts its influence along with recreation and formal education. To me the parks are not merely places to rest and exercise and learn. They are regions where one looks through the veil to meet the realities of nature and of the unfathomable power behind it."

—JOHN C. MERRIAM.

"Resolved, That the American Association for the Advancement of Science recognizes the National Parks as the means of preserving unique representations of the primitive and majestic in nature, and wishes to record its protests against additions to the National Park System, or change in policy, which may tend to lessen in fact or in public estimation their present high value as natural museums, their complete conservation from industrial uses, and their effectiveness as a national education institution."

"Resolved, That the National Parks Association, in annual meeting assembled, reaffirms its belief that the unique spiritual, scientific, and educational uses inherent in our National Parks constitute the best obtainable opportunity for the enjoyment of these values in nature; and that, realizing the beneficent influence such examples have upon the thought and life of the people, this association again pledges its utmost endeavor to protect them against whatever may tend to disturb their continuity of natural conditions or to diminish their effectiveness as supreme expressions of majesty and beauty."

RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association at its annual meeting on May 10, 1938, deplors the deliberate abandonment by the Director of the National Park Service of the national park standards formulated by the Camp Fire Club of America. These high standards have been generally accepted by conservation organizations throughout the country and up to this time by the Park Service itself. We believe that this action merits severe condemnation by friends of the national primeval parks. The national park system as we have known and cherished it cannot endure if the ideals of its founders are discarded and a purely opportunist policy of expansion and promotion is substituted. We call upon conservation-minded individuals and organizations everywhere to demand a return to the principles on which the National Park System under the leadership of Stephen Mather was founded.



Photo by U. S. Dept. of the Interior

IN THE COOL DEPTHS OF GREAT SMOKY NATIONAL PARK



## "KEEP IT A WILDERNESS"--ICKES

### THE SECRETARY GOES ON RECORD

ED. NOTE: *The following address outlining plans for the administration of the new Olympic National Park was delivered by the Secretary of the Interior in Seattle on August 26, 1938.*

IT is a pleasant privilege to speak tonight before this gathering of men and women who have met to honor Representative Monrad C. Wallgren, sponsor, in the national House of Representatives, of the bill which created the Olympic National Park. It is an even greater privilege to do this after the trip over the Olympic peninsula that I was able to take on August 2 prior to my recent visit to Alaska. Brief though this trip was, it has given me a vivid impression of the awe-inspiring majesty and unique beauty of this new national park in the State of Washington.

I bring to you this evening a congratulatory greeting from President Roosevelt, and, in doing so, I wish to testify anew to his personal interest and activity which helped to bring this new park into being. Beset as the President was in the closing days of Congress by grave problems of statesmanship, he found time to help outline the final form of the Olympic park bill, and to see to it that the measure was not lost in the stampede toward adjournment.

I can say without the slightest hesitation that the Olympic National Park, when rounded out by proclamation under the power given to the President to add additional territory, will take its place with the greatest parks in our national system. It will be a worthy rival of your famous Mt. Rainier National Park. It will be inferior to none, and at the same time it will be different from all others.

A region of tumbled mountains, of far-spreading glaciers, of trees of unimaginable size—the wet forest tropics of North America—lies here on the Olympic peninsula, near the great city of Seattle, without acclaim, without recognition, almost unknown. Bring it into the national park system, place the signet of government recognition upon it, and it will speedily spring forward to its rightful place. Visitors will come to it from all over the world.

In view of this it is timely to reflect that fame has its drawbacks as well as its compensations. A national park, praised by everybody, thronged to by the great traveling public, needs the same protection from its too enthusiastic admirers that a man needs when fame descends upon him. Society offers little, if any, protection to the man seeking to escape from those who adulate today only to forget tomorrow. It

is simpler and easier to protect a national park, provided the right kind of a start is made. In the case of a wilderness area like the Olympic National Park, the solution can be stated in four words. Keep it a wilderness.

When a national park is established, the insistent demand is to build roads everywhere, to build broad easy trails, to build air fields, to make it possible for everybody to go everywhere—*without effort*.

These last two words are what cause the trouble. It is characteristic of the American people that they want everything to be attainable *without effort*. Too many of us want a predigested breakfast food for our stomachs and a previewed national park for our eyes. Nine people out of ten, visiting our national parks, stay within half a mile of the motor roads and the hotels. Some of these people appreciate and love the parks, but are physically handicapped. For these we should show the greatest possible consideration. Others feel that they are roughing it if they twist their necks in a sightseeing bus, or expose their adenoids to the crisp air while gazing through field glasses at some distant scene. And these are the vast majority. Only a few days ago I was told of a man and his wife who stopped at a park entrance, bought a sticker which they placed on their windshield and then proceeded happily and triumphantly on their way. They had "seen" another national park.

You know what happens when too many elk or deer are herded in a small space. They overbrowse it and destroy the foliage. Well, wherever we open a motor road in a national park, that part of the park tends to become overbrowsed by human beings. This is something we have to accept, and allow for, because the parks are for everybody, but we do not have to expose the entire park to overbrowsing by its human visitors.

I am in favor of opening a liberal and representative section of every national park to those who, because of physical limitations, are confined to motor roads. I am even willing to make this same concession to those who cling to motor roads as a matter of choice. But let us preserve a still larger representative area in its primitive condition, for all time, by excluding roads. *Limit the roads*. Make the trails safe but not too easy, and you will preserve the beauty of the parks for untold generations. Yield to the thoughtless demand for easy travel, and in time the few wilderness areas that are left to us will be nothing but the back yards of filling stations.

This is a fitting occasion to speak of the general policies of our Government in expanding and administering its national park system.

There have been two stages in the creation of national parks. During the first stage, national parks were established on lands already owned by the government on which there were striking natural phenomena—mountains, glaciers, waterfalls, lakes, geysers, hot springs, etc. Such lands were created into national parks without much opposition, provided the lands had no commercial value. The boundary lines were drawn so as to exclude all commercial timber, all mineral deposits, all lands suitable for grazing.

Sometimes these early national parks preserved only what could not well be destroyed, such as mountains and glaciers, but, even so, they served a great purpose in establishing the national park idea and in holding these areas in public ownership for the benefit of future generations.

In this second stage of creating a national park system, we have come to realize that even though a land area may have commercial value, it may have an even greater value for national park purposes. We have discovered that, in special instances, the commercial value of a given area may be enhanced by staying the woodman's ax. There are instances where the preserving of a notable forest, especially if the forest is only one feature of an outstanding scenic region, not only enhances the commercial value of the region but makes this value a continuing one.

An example of this is the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the southern Appalachians, where, through the cordial and close cooperation of the states of North Carolina and Tennessee and the Government of the United States, the greatest of our eastern national parks has been set up. This park was created to preserve for all time the last of the virgin hardwood forests of the East. Here forests, of great commercial value, were acquired by the states of North Carolina and Tennessee and presented as a gift to the nation. The United States Government has also made a considerable investment in this park, as have two or three interested citizens, notably John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park was opposed by local lumber interests, but was overwhelmingly supported by the people who saw the virgin forests of the East disappearing before the saw and ax. Today this park has the favor of practically all of those who at first opposed its creation.

That is the universal history of national parks. Those who fight them become their ardent supporters and defenders after they are created.

This new Olympic National Park in the state of Washington has the characteristics of both of the two general types of national parks. It has the mountains

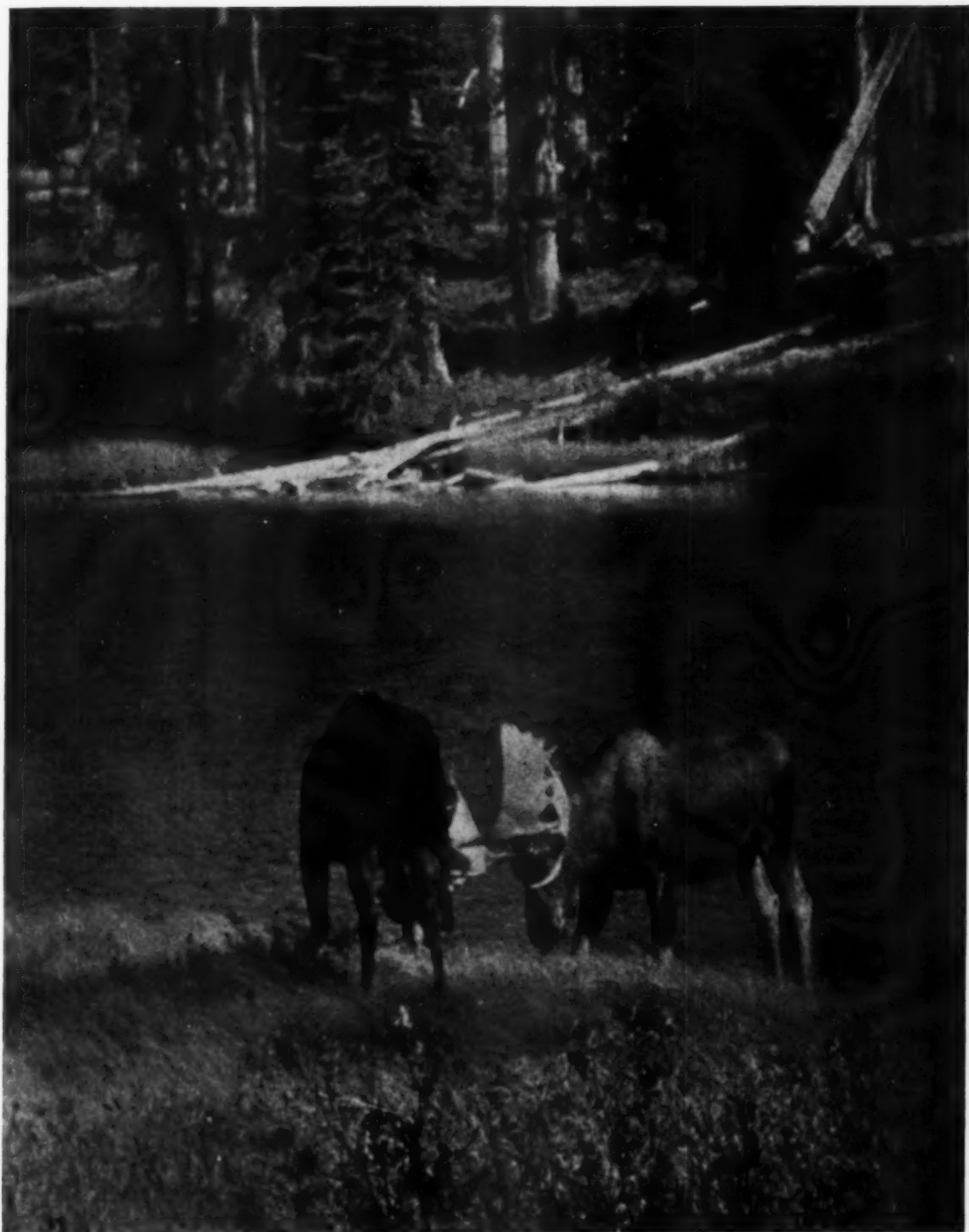
and glaciers of the first type, and it has commercially valuable forests which place it in the second type. Because of its valuable forests, this park was established over the vigorous opposition of the lumber interests, which would have been quite willing to see a small park restricted to the treeless snowfields of the high mountains.

As I have traveled, mile after mile, around the Olympic peninsula, and seen mile after mile of gigantic stumps, the blackened logs of slash firings, and the scattered dead shags that tower skywards, gaunt specters of once noble trees, I have marveled that any man or woman in the state of Washington could oppose the proposal of Congress to place in trust for all the people for all time this outstanding area as a national park, thus preserving a fragment of this wonderful primeval forest from otherwise certain destruction. Yet it is natural that there should have been opposition.

Wherever a commercial interest conflicts, or even merely seems to conflict, with a non-commercial public purpose, you will find men fighting for commercialization regardless of every other consideration. Throughout the United States, the record of private timber exploitation has been one of ruthless destruction, not by bad citizens, but by men caught in a system they could not control; by men so engrossed in the struggle for survival and supremacy that they have not stopped to count the cost of wasting a national heritage.

All thoughtful men recognize that, when natural resources are wasted, there must be a reordering of economic life or disaster will ensue. In fact, many sections of our land have not escaped disaster more or less complete. An almost demoniac onslaught upon our forests, beginning at the Atlantic seaboard and spreading ever westward until this greatest stand of all along the Pacific Coast has been reached, has been followed by destructive forest fires, the inevitable result of which has been to burn out the soil while consuming the trees, to dry the source streams of our rivers and to make uninhabitable for our wild life a once teeming land. Following the woodman with his indiscriminate ax, his trail lighted by raging forest fires, there came in their turn destructive floods that have cost in the aggregate thousands of human lives, as well as an uncalculable property loss; water erosion of rich and irreplaceable top soil and its sinister twin, wind erosion.

The vicious circle has repeated itself in practically every part of the country where great forests once made gracious the land and held forth beckoning hands to those who, if they had been regardful, could have won riches for themselves without destroying the source of a wealth that was capable of reproducing itself. Fires, floods, droughts; fires, floods,



Photograph by Paul J. Fair, in "American Forests," magazine of The American Forestry Association

THE CHALLENGE—WHEN KINGS OF THE FOREST MEET

droughts, resulting in wanton wastage and ruthless destruction; resulting in the disinheritance of thousands of American families of a heritage on which they could have supported themselves in comfort. By the cutting of the trees a forest was lost; by the cutting of a forest a land was lost—all for the lack of foresight and self-restraint on the part of our rugged individualists; all for a failure on the part of our Government to insist upon sound conservation policies before conservation assumed the characteristics of a rummage sale.

The prevention of further demolition of our timber resources, with its resulting disorganization of our economic and social life, depends upon the new system of forest management which was forced upon the Federal Government some years ago. This government undertaking is in charge of the Department of Agriculture and with it I am in hearty accord. National park policies touch this question of forest management at various points, but chiefly in this particular. It is the function of the national parks to preserve specimens of the primeval forest, so that coming generations may see portions of this land as it was when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, when Daniel Boone pushed westward across the Appalachians, and when Lewis and Clarke made their way through the towering conifers of the Pacific Coast.

We have created national parks, or added to them, to protect the giant sequoias and the sugar pines of California, and the hardwoods of the East. Now, in the state of Washington, we are protecting a fragment of the Pacific Coast rain forest with its magnificent Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, western hemlock and giant cedar.

On the Olympic peninsula cedar trees are standing that are forty-five feet in circumference, trees from which Indian women stripped inner bark for clothing a hundred years before Columbus discovered America. In this new park there will be Douglas fir forty feet in circumference and a thousand years old.

The reservation of this area is not exclusive of or inconsistent with the right of the lumber industry to a proper and legitimate exploitation of the lumber resources of this area. The manufacture of lumber is necessary to our prosperity and well being as a nation. There is room on this peninsula for forests for both the people and the saw mill. Assuming that the self-interest of the lumbermen is an intelligent one, we have a right to look forward to a willingness on their part to cooperate with the Government to the end that this wonderful section of our country may be put to the wisest and best use for all concerned.

Under any system of timber exploitation, whether that of profligate destruction by unregulated private operation or that of the sustained yield method of

scientific forestry, all of these great trees were doomed before the establishment of this national park. It is the function of the national park to save a part of the primeval forest for us and our children and our children's children that we may gaze upon it in awe, and wonder at the majesty of Nature's handiwork.

One would think that it might be taken for granted that every Government agency having to do with the conservation of our natural resources, particularly as it relates to our forests, would gladly cooperate in any effort to preserve sections of our primeval forests for future generations. It is not to be denied that this can be done only through the setting up of national monuments and national parks. And yet, as you in the state of Washington know, this outstanding Olympic National Park was not opposed alone by those who cannot see a glorious tree for the board feet of lumber that it contains; a magnificent forest for its pulp wood. More bitterly even than by those whose interest lies in sawing a tree, not in saving it, this park was fought by local men in the Government service whose lives are supposed to be dedicated to the principle of the highest possible use of our forests. Yet to what higher possible use could this outstanding area on the Olympic peninsula have been dedicated than to that of a national park where our descendants, for all the generations to come, might be able to see with their own eyes some of the finest miracles of the master craftsman, Nature?

Nor has the National Park Service been immune to overt attack and sinister propaganda from similar groups when other outstanding areas little, if any, inferior to that, the acquisition of which we are here tonight to celebrate, have been proposed for national park purposes. The Department of the Interior for years has gladly cooperated with the Forest Service. Without demur we have handed over millions of acres of the public domain desired by that service. Only in rare instances, and then for insignificant tracts as to size when compared with the forest lands as a whole, have we, on behalf of the public, asked for the rededication of a negligible number of outstanding areas for creation into national parks. Both services are arms of the Federal Government that, in theory at least, are devoted to the same ideals respecting our natural resources. It is a pity that any branch of the Federal Government, for any reason, should oppose the acquisition by another of an area that cries aloud for any disinterested ear to hear for dedication as a national park in order that its beauties and its wonders may be preserved for all time as only they can be preserved without risk of future exploitation. Fortunately, as the Olympic National Park event proved, there is a



statesmanship in the departments in Washington that will not brook local, petty jealousies on the part of subordinates.

The commercialism or selfishness that stands against such an undertaking by the people, through their government, is doomed to defeat. It met defeat in the Congress of the United States when this Olympic National Park was established, and the President was given power to determine its final boundaries. This commercialism and selfishness met a greater defeat, however, in the state of Washington itself, where a public opinion that would not be denied rose up behind Congressman Wallgren and your representatives in both branches of Congress who favored this enterprise, and demanded the creation of a real park. I want to say that the fine thing about Congressman Wallgren's attitude is that he stood for this park before, not after, public sentiment rallied to it so overwhelmingly. Congressman Wallgren was statesman enough to look ahead and courageous enough to lead when leadership was needed. Fortunately there were here in the state of Washington, as is evidenced by this fine occasion, forward-looking and enterprising citizens who wanted to be led and whom it was an inspiration to lead.

The greatest function of national parks is to preserve what civilization, lacking them, would destroy. The increasing destructiveness of civilization must be counter-balanced by a steady growth in our national park system. A part of this function of conservation through the park system, and this is increasingly important, is the preservation of wildlife. As most people know, hunting is forbidden in all national parks. Fishing is permitted and encouraged.

There are many sound reasons for the policy of our Government in closing all national park lands to hunting. First, the forces of civilized society are set so heavily against the survival of the larger mammals that they can be preserved only in large sanctuaries. For these the large national parks are ideal. In the second place, living wild animals form one of the chief attractions of our national parks. People from all over the United States go to Yellowstone to see bears and bison, as they will come to the Olympic National Park to see the Roosevelt elk. Wild animals and good fishing are powerful magnets to draw the public. In the third place, hunting in national parks would be dangerous to all park visitors. Yet even the hunter benefits from this policy of wildlife protection, for when a national park is maintained as a wildlife sanctuary, surplus game spreads into nearby regions, thus providing a constant supply for the sportsman. For the sound reasons enumerated, national parks are permanently closed to hunting.

Fishing is in a different category. Fishing brings enjoyment to millions, endangers nobody with stray

bullets, and can be maintained indefinitely. The United States Government encourages fishing in the national parks. Whenever a state passes a law ceding complete jurisdiction over park lands to the United States, so that fishing licenses are not required, the Federal Government stands ready to assume the full cost of keeping the lakes and streams of such parks stocked with fish. One of the effects of this policy, of course, is to make the parks far more attractive to visitors from outside the state. This is one of the legitimate commercial advantages which a state may derive from the national park system.

It is entirely up to the state to decide whether it shall or shall not cede exclusive jurisdiction over park lands to the Federal Government. If complete jurisdiction is not ceded, control is concurrent. It thus requires the combined action of the state and Federal government to open a park to hunting or fishing, but either government can prevent it. Since the Federal Government at all times forbids hunting, the only practical questions are whether the state or the Federal Government shall pay for stocking the park waters with fish, and whether visitors may fish without a license. The real problem to decide, in this connection, is how attractive you want to make the park to the traveling public. The park that does not require a license pulls visitors from the parks, and consequently from the states, that do require licenses. To make a park most attractive to the public, we prefer to have jurisdiction ceded, but this is not vitally necessary. The Federal Government possesses ample power, even under concurrent jurisdiction, to protect game animals in national parks. But it is unwilling to spend Federal funds to maintain good fishing if the state insists on collecting license fees in the parks.

Let me point out, in this connection, that there is a broad community of interests between a national park and the region surrounding it. When as many as 600,000 people visit one national park in a year, how much money do you suppose they leave in the surrounding country? And this money spent by tourists is a steady source of income. It may even be an increasing source of income.

In the case of the Olympic National Park, practically the entire financial return will be to those who live in the surrounding communities. Since this is to be a wilderness park, the Department of the Interior will neither build nor approve the building of hotels on public lands.

It is our intention to build overnight trail shelters for hikers and horseback parties, but those who want all the comforts of home, including facilities for reading while taking a bath, will have to look for them

*(Continued on page 29)*



## COMMERCIALIZATION AND THE NATIONAL PRIMEVAL PARKS

### EDITORIAL

By James A. Foote

*Executive Secretary, National Parks Association*

RECENT attempts to commercialize the national primeval parks have been justified by their proponents on the theory that the projects would not injure the scenic beauty of the area. This theory may seem plausible until one stops to realize that the primary reason for having national parks is to preserve those areas absolutely free from industrial use. Therefore, with the commercial invasion of Rocky Mountain National Park a fact accomplished and the assaults on Yellowstone's integrity put in motion as recently as this last spring, a few words on the subject are timely and important.

With the establishment of the National Parks System in 1915, a new form of land use became

definitely recognized in this country. Like every other venture, the perpetuation of this new land use had to be insured through a set of definitions. These rules, commonly referred to as "park standards," were finally brought together, as a result of many pronouncements by leaders in the movement, by the Camp Fire Club of America with the assistance of other conservation organizations throughout the country. They since have been generally accepted by the government and the public. One of these standards states specifically that national parks must be kept free from all industrial use. In the uncompromising aspect of this standard is found reason enough to oppose the commercial invasion of any park even though that invasion may not disturb the beauty of the particular area. To do less would relegate this particular precept to oblivion and open the door to further chiseling and whittling until finally no standards would remain. When this happens there no longer will be any national park system. This idealistic form of land use will then have been reduced substantially to the level of the National Forests in which the multiple uses of mining, irrigation, power and lumbering are permitted features.

In order to indicate the steps by which the standard pertaining to freedom from industrial use can be compromised, resulting in complete penetration of the system by commercial interests, the following illustrations are cited.

1. Industrial use which in no obvious way changes the surface condition of the area. (The recently authorized tunnel beneath Rocky Mountain National Park, which reclamation engineers insist will not alter the existing landscape.)
2. Industrial use which in altering the original landscape may be claimed to beautify the area. (The inclusion of Jackson Lake Reservoir within Grand Teton National Park.)
3. Industrial use which would impair the natural beauty only to a minor degree. (A proposed dam and water diversion tunnel on Yellowstone Lake.)



Photo courtesy of the Department of the Interior

On the trail in Rocky Mountain National Park

4. Industrial use (perhaps of a single type) which would materially alter natural conditions and impair the beauty of the area to a considerable degree. (Mining and grazing.)

5. Industrial use of various types which would become generally recognized as allowable in national parks.

For many years the National Parks Association has stood firmly behind all national park standards and particularly this one which denies park areas to commercial use. In most instances the public, which after all is the final judge, has taken an equally firm stand. This firm stand must be continued, for the future of the whole National Primeval Park System depends upon it. The loss of Glacier Bay National Monument to mining, and Rocky Mountain National Park to power and irrigation interests is past history, however unfortunate. But there are more assaults on the integrity of primeval parks coming up in the next session of Congress. Last spring the Pope-White bills to authorize commercial use of Yellowstone waters were side-tracked. Similar measures will undoubtedly appear this winter, and if Idaho and Montana elect to combine on the proposition they will be hard to stop. And they cannot be stopped on any other ground than that national parks must be kept free from industrial use. That is the only argument on which park defenders can stand with any degree of success. It is not necessary to get in discussion as to the practicability of a given project. Indeed, the park defenders might come out a bad second against trained commercial engineers in any argument of that nature. So why seek trouble in the other fellow's pasture when, with a sounder and more convincing argument, we can fight safely and with full dignity on our own reservation.

Another matter sure to come up in the next session of Congress is a proposed extension of Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming. This past summer a Congressional delegation journeyed to the park to consider the feasibility of the plan. While the full particulars of the proposed extension have not been made public, it is known that the National Park Service favors the inclusion of Jackson Lake Reservoir. This reservoir is owned and operated by the Reclamation Bureau for the sole purpose of supplying irrigation water. Such will always be its purpose whether it is owned by the Reclamation Bureau or included in the Grand Teton National Park. Now Jackson Lake is a beautiful body of water and it does serve to set off the grandeur of the Tetons. Its scenic qualities cannot be denied and no attempt is here made to do so. But the lake will be there whether it is owned by the Reclamation Bureau or the Park



Photo by J. A. Foote

To hunters armed with cameras opportunities such as this are found in Yellowstone National Park.

Service. The important point, however, is that it has been and always will be a purely commercial proposition. How, then, can the National Park Service, or anyone else for that matter, reconcile the addition of these industrial waters to Grand Teton with the standard that excludes similar projects from other parks? With Jackson Lake in Teton Park, how can park conservationists logically oppose an irrigation project in Yellowstone on the ground that national parks must be kept free from industrial use? The National Parks Association intends to continue its opposition to the addition of Jackson Lake Reservoir to Grand Teton just as vigorously as its opposition to the diversion of Yellowstone water—and for the same reason. *National Primeval Parks must be kept free from industrial use.*

This country has forged far ahead of other countries in its national park idea. The reason for this is found in strict adherence to the rigid set of standards that protect our parks. Conservationists and the government alike must recognize the value and wisdom of those rules and support them uncompromisingly if we are to pass on to future generations, intact and unimpaired, a public trust that never was intended to be entirely for ourselves.

## THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC VALUES

A paper presented at the Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of The American Forestry Association

By **CARL P. RUSSELL**

*Regional Director, National Park Service*

THE Tidewater region of Virginia is characterized by romantic reminders of the rich and significant history that has been hers. You have done well, I am sure, to assemble here for your Sixty-Third Annual Meeting. That you intend to see and enjoy Colonial Williamsburg, Benns Church, Fortress Monroe, the Mariners Museum and Colonial National Historical Park is evidence of your interest in the conservation of historic shrines. The splendid program of meetings and field trips outlined for the next three days suggests that you are to be somewhat concerned with matters other than forest conservation.

I applaud the judgment of your leaders in providing that you shall taste these historical values of Virginia, and I welcome an opportunity to comment upon the significance of historic conservation, not in Virginia alone but in the United States, generally.

Most of you know that in recent years the responsibility of the National Park Service for the administration of historic and archeologic areas has been greatly increased. Sixty per cent of the areas now under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service are essentially historic or archeologic in values. Some of you, perhaps, join with that group which expresses wonder that our job of caring for scenic and scientific areas should be complicated by the responsibility imposed by the addition of a comprehensive national program in history and archeology. Permit me, please, to outline the story of how our history program developed. Perhaps such a summary of events will reveal the reasons for embracing history in the regular program of National Parks activities.

In 1872 the act authorizing the Yellowstone National Park gave recognition to the principle that outstanding examples of scenic and scientific areas have definite educational and inspirational value and should be treated as national shrines for the enjoyment of all the people. In the 1890's that principle was given further recognition by the establishment of Yosemite, Sequoia, General Grant and Mount Rainier National Parks.

During this decade (1890-1900) Federal recognition was given also to historic areas when National Military Parks commemorating the great battles of the War Between the States were established under

the War Department. Such historic major battlefields as Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Chickamauga-Chattanooga were set aside as national reservations at that time.

As early as 1906 historic conservation was recognized as a part of the general program of the Interior Department. That year the passage of the act for the Preservation of American Antiquities made it possible for the President to set aside by proclamation any lands owned or controlled by the United States containing "historic landmarks, historic or prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest" as National Monuments.

In the first 15 years of the present century, public interest in the National Park idea increased and parks and monuments were established on numerous areas of scenic, scientific, historic and archeologic importance. But there was no uniform system of administering these areas; no one official in the Interior Department devoted his entire time to National Parks. About 1910 the organization of a Federal bureau of parks was first actively advocated to devote its entire attention to the preservation, development, and administration of National Parks. As a result the National Park Service of the Interior Department was created in 1916. At the time that the National Park Service was established those National monuments of historic and archeologic interest, eight in number, which were administered by the Department of the Interior, were placed under the jurisdiction of the new bureau. These monuments formed the nucleus of the system of 98 historic areas now administered by the National Park Service.

The new bureau had as its principal objectives the preservation of outstanding examples of scenic, scientific and historic areas, and their use as places of recreation and inspiration. It was recognized from the beginning that an educational aspect was to be found in the public enjoyment of the areas under its supervision; leaders concluded that scenic and scientific appreciation, historical-mindedness and national patriotism might be enlarged and intensified through this form of land use. An educational program designed to interpret the areas was made a feature in park work.

In 1930 a most significant acquisition was made when Colonial National Historical Park and George



#### TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

This intriguing relic of the days of Spanish missionary work dates back to Father Kino and the Franciscans that succeeded him. In interpreting its interesting story the National Park Service has not entered the historic rooms of the mission with museum exhibits but has constructed a separate museum building, from which this view was taken.

Washington Birthplace National Monument were established. At this time the existing serious program of historical work of the National Park Service was planned. In 1931 a staff of trained historians was employed and the Service had entered definitely into the work of administering historic areas. The next step was the creation in 1932 of a Division of History within the bureau.

In 1933 negotiations with the War Department culminated in the transfer of military parks to the National Parks Service. Fifty-nine historic areas were thus added to make a total of 80 Federal historic parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service. In 1933, too, the CCC program came into existence. This work embraces the preservation, development and interpretation of state parks having historic or archeologic values. The National Park

Service assumed jurisdiction over this vast state park program; its historians, archeologists and architects were assigned to guidance of all technical phases of the activities and collaboration with state authorities in shaping policies.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 made the National Park Service responsible for a better defined nationwide movement to conserve all important historic and archeologic sites. Through this act the Service was authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with states, municipalities, corporations, associations, even with individuals, to preserve sites not owned by the Federal Government. This was a significant granting of power, and a notable advance of national policy in preserving historic sites, buildings and objects. Surveys of historic and archeologic sites were authorized, acquisition of areas was provided for, and



an administrative scheme was set up. In addition to custodianship, Congress has placed upon the National Park Service responsibility for leadership in a movement to conserve all remaining unprotected historic and archeologic treasures. In this connection the Historic American Buildings Survey is worthy of special mention. Here the National Park Service entered into agreement with the Library of Congress and the American Institute of Architects in measuring and recording irreplaceable architectural specimens throughout the land. These plans, surveys and practical developments have been accompanied by a general awakening of public consciousness to the need of preserving the historic and archeologic features of America while they can still be saved.

Two especially noteworthy developments have followed in the wake of the 1935 legislation. In February, 1936, an Advisory Board of eleven members, including eminent authorities in the fields of history, archeology and architecture was appointed to aid the National Park Service in formulating policies. In July, 1936, funds were made available to conduct a survey of historic sites to determine which warrant national recognition.

An orderly study is now being made by outlining the stages of American progress and centering interest upon those most significant sites in which the pageant of history can be unfolded. At this moment the Advisory Board is meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to review studies that have been made during the past several months on the De Soto episode in American history. Conclusions reached by the Board will point to additional Spanish sites that should be acquired as national reservations. The story of the French and Indian War already has had the consideration of the Board and other broad chapters of our history will be analyzed in their turn. Through such procedure will the Service arrive at wise decisions as to sites to be acquired for Federal

protection and development—a process of selecting rather than collecting.

So much for the history of historic conservation as conducted by the National Park Service. You have heard me say that of the existing national parks or monuments 98 are primarily historical. It seems evident that many more will be added to the National Park System in the near future. It is equally obvious that the historic and archeologic areas will always outnumber the scenic and scientific parks and monuments. Further understanding of the significance of historic areas in the National Parks may be reached if I talk for a few minutes on objectives of the history program.

The broad purposes of the National Park Service in the administration of historic and archeologic areas are preservation, memorialization, inspiration, recreation and education. We regard preservation of the physical condition of a site as it was at the time of its greatest historical importance as *essential* if a realistic picture of the area and events is to be obtained. Preservative measures are adopted and every effort is made to prevent encroachment of modern features. Large scale restoration is not attempted. Sample restoration, or the partial restoration of structures, earthworks and other historic features that will assist visitors in visualizing former conditions is commonly used. In battlefield areas, for example, earthworks of the type most closely associated with a given site are constructed, as well as typical specimens of hospitals, soldiers' huts and other structures of historic interest. In such areas, too, restoration of the historic landscape is undertaken.

Education, which in historic areas implies the teaching of history, is regarded as a principal duty. Informal lectures are given on subjects closely associated with the area; visitors are escorted by rangers or historians on scheduled trips; narrative markers are constructed; and historical publications are distributed. One of the important adjuncts of the educational program is the museum which serves as an index to the park offerings, a repository for valued historic objects, headquarters for the educational staff and effective narrator of the park story.

Memorialization and inspiration, though perhaps not as important as preservation and education, are, nevertheless, significant aims of the Service. Honor is paid not to any particular set of political leaders or party policies, but to American manhood, integrity and honor,—virtues that know no sectional lines but command respect everywhere.

Recreation, the fourth objective in the administration of historic areas, involves the preparation of picnic grounds, parking spaces and other conveniences for the traveling public. Care is taken not to







#### SOME STAFF MEMBERS, BRANCH OF HISTORIC SITES

From left to right: Sutton Jett, Field Coordinator; Edward Hummell, Historian, Region II; Dr. Francis S. Ronalds, Assistant Chief, Branch of Historic Sites; Olaf Hagen, Historian, Region IV; Ronald F. Lee, Supervisor of Historic Sites; Dr. Chas. W. Porter, Historian, Region I; Wm. R. Hogan, Historian, Region III; Thomas Pitkin, Historian, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; and Dr. Alvin P. Stauffer, Chief, Division of Historical Research.

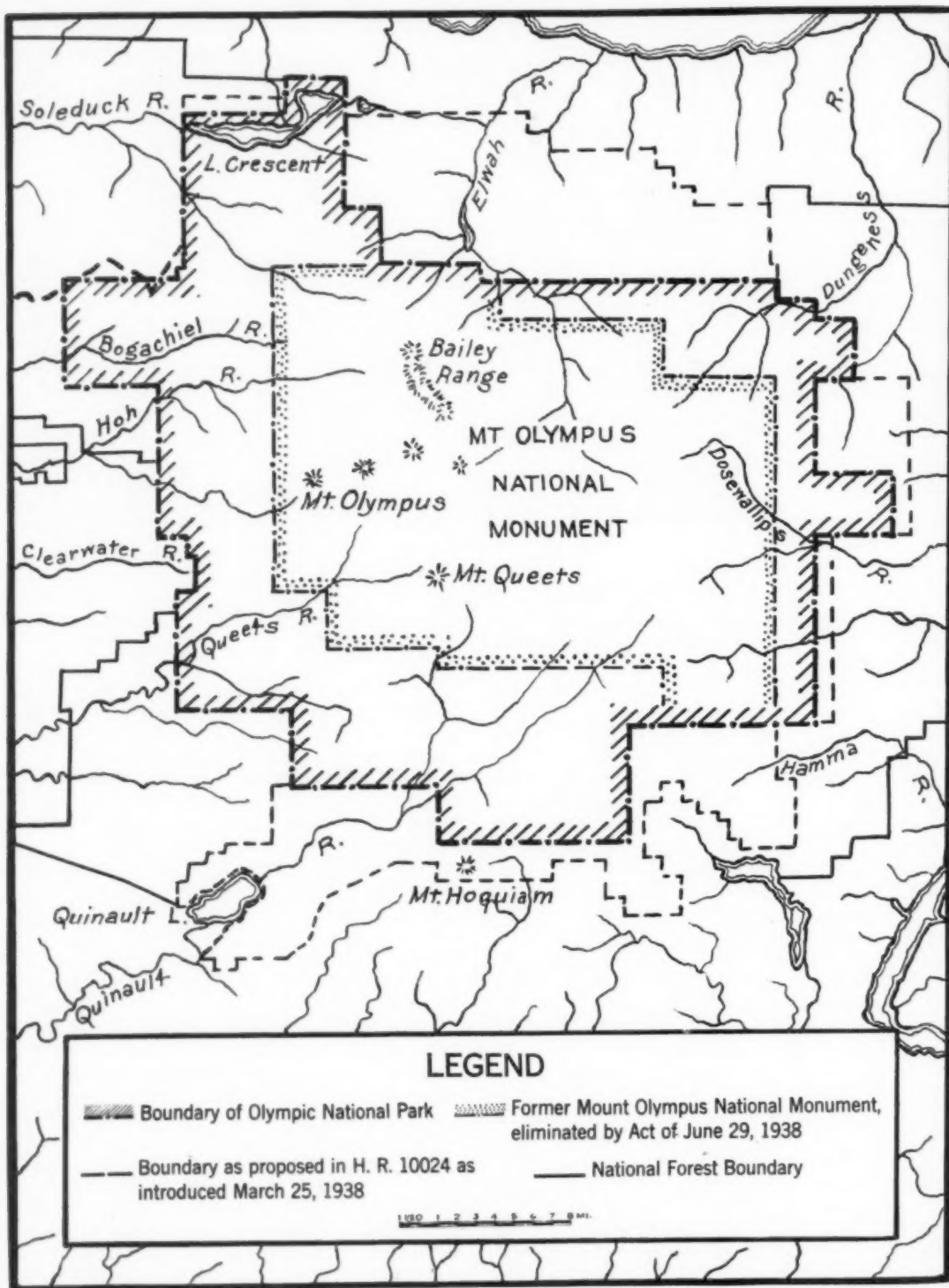
permit the recreational aspects to intrude on the historical.

I shall not say more about objectives and methods, for at Colonial National Historical Park you are to have opportunity under the guidance of Superintendent Flickinger to observe details of the methods I have mentioned and to judge for yourselves the effectiveness of established procedure. Superintendent Flickinger is the first professional historian to be appointed to a National Park position and his park, Colonial, takes a first place among the historic areas established under our Service.

In making your inspection of the intriguing features of Colonial National Historical Park I believe you will feel that you are indulging in an educational activity that is also recreational. You will note that certain effective steps have been taken to guarantee preservation of unique historical features that make the area precious to Americans; you will find that certain physical developments have yielded restorations and reconstruction. But you will agree, too, I think that both *preservation* and *physical development* have been practiced only as a means to an end. The ultimate objective has been *interpretation*: interpretation of the story of those events in the development of Colonial life in Tidewater Virginia and the culmination of that Colonial life in the victory at Yorktown. The most important phase of much of

our National Park Service work is interpretation. Preservation and development are important in proportion to their contribution to that interpretation.

Historic conservation is still in its infancy in America. Policies are in the making and some of our methods are still in the experimental stage, but progress has been made and certain procedure has been demonstrated to be secure. Many historic sites are being promoted for consideration as additions to the National Park System. When a nation-wide survey of historic and archeologic sites permits of proper appraisal most of the present proposed sites will have been eliminated but many more of defined value and significance will have been brought into the picture. In view of present trends in legislation and the awakening of public consciousness to the national needs we may anticipate a truly great program of historic conservation which will yield a coherent system of sites and buildings in which will be portrayed all major themes of American history. Within the next decade I trust we may have accomplished what Germany and other less democratic countries can never do—acquire for public good a full series of Federally owned sites representative of the unabridged story of our national culture and political development. It is a challenge to American conservation and, I am sure, a proper responsibility of the National Park Service.



## A WILDLIFE PICTURE OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

By VICTOR H. CAHALANE

*Wildlife Division, National Park Service*

ON June 29, 1938, the system of primeval national parks was expanded by the transformation of the enlarged Mount Olympus National Monument into the Olympic National Park. This great wilderness of 648,000 acres ranks with the finest of our national reservations. The mountains rise to a height of 8,000 feet, within a few miles of the sea, in a tumbled mass of cliffs and peaks that are the source of some of the largest and most spectacular glaciers of the continental United States. Below 5,000 feet elevation, and extending across the level plain between the base of the mountains and the sea, are magnificent stands of Sitka spruce, Douglas fir and hardwoods. Under the heaviest rainfall in this country the trees grow to enormous size, the undergrowth of shrubs and ferns is almost tropical in luxuriance, and rich golden-brown moss spreads thickly over the forest. The unique physical characteristics of the new park serve as a proper setting for a distinctive community of animals that will now receive adequate protection as a whole instead of by lone species.

Undoubtedly the peer of the animal kingdom is the Roosevelt elk. About half of the 6,500 elk estimated to inhabit the Olympic Peninsula are inside the park as now constituted. Some further extension of the boundaries, especially eastward, is needed to provide for protection of sufficient winter range. Lack of winter food is the weakness of this herd just as it is that of the slightly smaller and decidedly lighter-colored Rocky Mountain elk in many places far to the east.

Most of the Roosevelt elk live on the western slope of the range, on the upper reaches of the rivers that to eastern ears have strange-sounding names: the Hoh, the Elwha, the Queets, the Quinault and the Bogachiel. On the eastern slopes draining into Puget Sound are but few elk. Probably less than a hundred animals find ample food in each of the valleys of the Dongeoneess, the Duckabush and the Dosewallips rivers.

Unlike the wapiti of the Rockies, the Roosevelt elk are almost non-migratory. In winter there is some movement toward lower elevations which may be more pronounced at the heads of the drainages and correspondingly less further down the valleys. The majority, however, simply move from the ridges into the nearby stream-bottom. There is little mixing of the bands living in adjacent watersheds, even though

the intervening ridge barriers may not be lofty. This sedentary habit naturally leads to aggravation of the scarcity of winter food, which consists of huckleberry, salal, salmon berry, elderberry and ferns, as well as the surprisingly steady supply of tree limbs bent and broken to the ground by heavy snows and wind. This dependence in winter on browse is probably due to necessity—not choice—because the elk in summer partake heavily of herbaceous growth.

Relationships of the Olympic elk with its human neighbors have pursued a troubled course. Because this species of elk has a comparatively small home range, the few ranchers who have settled in these remote valleys have been troubled in summer as well as in winter by raids for food. Counter-measures frequently have had little or no permanent results, so the elk have continued to "crash" fences and destroy crops with some regularity. While losses in terms of dollars have been small, they are of almost vital importance to the pioneers who are wrestling a poor living from the wilderness. Public sentiment in the State prevented opening the hunting season until 1937, when a hunt, unregulated as to over and under-populated valleys, removed a total of 811 animals. The kill pattern did not coincide with the areas of worst food depletion, so one of the most troublesome wildlife problems is inherited, unmitigated, by the new Olympic National Park.

A competitor of the elk for food is the Columbian blacktail deer, of which there are in the neighborhood of 3,000 in the park. Fortunately, the deer happen to be most abundant on the eastern and northern slopes, where elk are comparatively scarce, and rather few where their larger relatives dominate the scene. In the past, the deer have been the species most prized for sport and they are said to be overly numerous only on the Elwha (when there is a food shortage) and under complete protection they may be expected to increase.

Two exotic species of large mammals have been acquired with the area added to the national monument to form the park. Seven Rocky Mountain mule deer were planted by the Washington State Game Commission in 1937 on Hurricane Ridge south of Port Angeles. As the environmental factors appear favorable, mule deer may be expected to multiply and spread over the park. We can simply speculate on the possible bad effects of mixing this species with

the native blacktail deer on the same range. There may well be, for instance, destructive competition with other kinds of hard-pressed animals, such as the elk, that have similar food requirements. The second foreigner to the Olympics was brought in about 15 years ago, when eight Rocky Mountain goats were released on Storm King Mountain, south of Lake Crescent in the present northwestern corner of the park. Forest Service officials estimate that these had increased to about 25 by 1937, in spite of predators that were reported to have killed five during that year. Goats were reported from widely scattered sections of the Olympics. During the past summer, a Geological Survey employee encountered a family group of billy, nanny and kid on Mount Constance, some 20 miles southeast of the place of release of the original goats. It seems likely that this species will eventually become still more numerous and widely distributed although it perhaps will have little effect on other wildlife since it occupies an otherwise sparsely populated portion of the mountains.

Much has been said and written concerning the large predators and the cougar or mountain lion has been a universal object of extermination campaigns. Because of certain physical characteristics the cougar has been reviled as an arch-enemy of stock and of game animals and nowhere more heartily than on the Olympic Peninsula. The twenty-five dollar State bounty, and the natural enthusiasm of hunters who love the chase and enjoy the self-righteous feeling of saving the elk and deer from "extermination," makes it remarkable that there are any lions left in the Olympics. From 20 to 75 cougars were killed each year for the past decade, as the old Mount Olympus National Monument was far too limited in area to protect an animal whose home range is so wide. Whether the much more extensive park is completely adequate in this respect remains to be seen. It is believed, however, that the Olympic mountain lion is now secure and some increase can be expected from the roughly estimated 150 animals on the peninsula. The lion deserves a higher standing in wilderness areas and the Olympics constitute one of the finest of the few retreats in America where it can exist without conflict with human activities. It is not only of the greatest interest to visitors as well as professional biologists, but one of Nature's checks on the unnatural concentrations of elk and deer described above. There is not a doubt that critics of the cougar are correct in stating that the big cat kills "game" animals. Although we do not know the rate of kill, claims that one lion kills as many as one hundred deer and elk per year are obviously too high. Otherwise the prey would have been exterminated long since. It also is folly to attempt to

keep the cougars to the lowest possible numbers or to exterminate it with the object of increasing deer and elk that are already so numerous as to endanger the future food supply. On the other hand, hunting outside the park will probably prevent a large increase of lions. It seems evident that a park even 35 miles square in extent will not completely protect such a peripatetic species.

Unlike elk, which are by all accounts much more plentiful now than in pioneer days of a half-century ago, black bears are not as numerous now. D. G. Elliot, on a scientific collecting trip for the Field Museum in the summer of 1898, found bears "very numerous in the mountains, and met with them, or evidence of their presence, continually." Possibly this comparative scarcity at present is due to hunting, for the bear has in the past been bitterly denounced on the Peninsula and its complete extermination as a predatory animal advocated. Almost the only chance that bears have to prey on elk and deer is at fawning time and, because the crops of calves and fawns have been reasonably good considering the depleted state of food, this is hardly a serious check. Elsewhere bears have not been serious enemies of elk and usually have little effect on the deer. Of more possible serious consequence, however, is the effect of an increased black bear population in conjunction with larger numbers of human travelers and campers in the forest. Development of the unnatural relationships that were allowed to grow up in some of the older national parks because the evil consequences could hardly be forecast, cannot be allowed in the Olympic National Park. Panhandling bears would be an anachronism against the magnificent backdrop of this wilderness picture.

Among the other mammals of prey that the occasional lucky visitor may see are the bobcat, and the coyote. The former are numerous and noted among members of the wildcat clan for the rich chestnut-red color of coat. Some specimens resemble mahogany in shade. The Puget Sound wolf, a large reddish animal, has been extinct for some years but its place may eventually be taken (for better or for worse) by the coyote. According to all accounts, the latter is a newcomer to the Olympic Peninsula. It is not numerous as yet but is increasing. Because it seems to prefer the logged-off areas it has been seldom found within the new park. During the past year, however, coyotes have been seen near Mount Anderson and on the eastern slopes of the main range. If this influx and increase is actual, it may be regarded by a long-time view as a natural factor in the ever-shifting relationships of living things. It must be carefully watched, however, to anticipate damaging effects on species that have been weakened





Photo by Asahel Curtis; courtesy of the Department of the Interior

Band of elk at the head of Stalding Creek, between the north fork of the Quinault and the Queets, in Olympic National Park.

by man-caused changes in the environment and therefore subnormally capable resistance.

In addition to skunk, weasel, mink and raccoon, all of which are numerous, or even abundant, the Olympic National Park offers sanctuary and hope of recovery for the fisher, otter and marten. These rare furbearers all have survived several decades of trapping, although the first two named are now rare. The park was established none too soon to prevent extermination. On the lower reaches of the streams, visitors will find the characteristic stick structures of the Pacific beaver, largest of his kind, which has, like so many other mammals of this rainy country, a characteristically reddish-brown coat. Over a thousand beavers live in the park and surrounding national forest. Their natural reluctance to use the swift torrents and rocky streams as roads to the high mountains was overcome two years ago, when the State Game Commission transported six beavers to Moose Lake, in the northeastern portion of the park, where at least one pair settled down and built a lodge.

Park visitors interested in animal life will also find numerous smaller furred citizens. Perhaps the most conspicuous, at least in the high country, is the Olympic marmot, a big husky "woodehuck" that lives in colonies of considerable size in the flower-carpeted mountain meadows. In the brief summer of the alpine zone their shrill, piercing whistles echo

across the glades—one of the most characteristic sounds of the park. Another, smaller mammal whose workings intrigue visitors from the east is the aplodontia or mountain beaver. This is a strictly Pacific coast animal, about the size of a small tailless muskrat, that lives in tunnels in the floor of the damp rain-forests. It eats herbs and bark of woody trees but, unlike the real beaver, does not live in lakes or streams. Of much interest is the fact that the mountain beaver almost invariably dies, even though given the best of food and care, if removed from its native habitat. No zoological park outside the Pacific coast region is known to have succeeded in keeping specimens alive for more than a few days.

The ornithologist, too, finds much of interest in feathers. Circling about the high peaks are bald eagles. A fire lookout last summer at one time saw more than twenty of these great birds in the air over Long Creek basin. In the high country are ravens as well as birds of the Arctic-alpine zone such as juncos, leucostictes and Clark crows or nut-crackers. Lower, in the towering forests, are numbers of band-tail pigeons, the pileated woodpecker, and both blue and ruffed grouse. Grouse are quite numerous; and in a ride of a few miles it is usual to come across several of these birds, sitting on low shrubs or on fallen moss-covered logs, clucking and uneasily regarding the intruder but allowing one to approach within a dozen feet before flying off like



an exploding bomb. Along the upper stream courses, where the water cascades swiftly over the rocks on its way from the living glaciers to the ocean, are those mountain sprites, water ouzels. Kingfishers sound their rattle as they look for their welcomed share of fish—which leads to the last major class of wildlife of the park.

The fine streams and lakes of the Olympic Range offer fine sport for the fisherman, who, in accordance with Park Service policy, is the only class of sportsman who is allowed to take life in a national park. Following the swift, small rivers tumbling through great forests of astounding size and beauty, the man with a rod has excellent chances to catch fine rainbow, steelhead, and cut-throat or black-

spotted trout and silver or king salmon. Many of the lakes, themselves gems of beauty set in the rugged mountains, are also stocked. During the 1937 season the State and Bureau of Fisheries planted nearly a million fingerling trout and salmon in this area. By the time the survivors of this host are grown they will furnish hard, wily fishing, not to be compared with the slipshod methods that will easily land the nursery-raised fish of our eastern urbanized waters.

The stewardship of this unique fauna is a real responsibility. The National Park Service appreciates its problems and will use its best efforts to assure perpetuation of the animal life as a component part of the natural picture of the primeval Olympics.

## INTERESTING CHANGES

**N**OW that increased responsibilities and enlarged activities of the National Park Service generally make it difficult to maintain the old close relationship, Secretary Ickes feels that the answer lies in the transfer from one post to another of officials directing the administration of the national parks and monuments. Accordingly, he announced the following changes:

**DR. HAROLD C. BRYANT**, Supervisor of Research and Information, is to be Superintendent of the Grand Canyon National Park. Dr. Bryant has a distinguished record as an educator and scientist, and has worked closely with Dr. John C. Merriam of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and other scientists in establishing the Yavapai Observation Station on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, wherein the geological story of the Grand Canyon is interpreted to the public.

**DR. CARL P. RUSSELL**, Regional Director of Region I, with headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, will become Supervisor of Research and Information, with headquarters in Washington. Dr. Russell will bring to his Washington Office post a wide knowledge of national park work in the field including the study and establishment of historic museums. He is, however, expected to place especial emphasis on the wildlife program—an important item in the broad picture of national conservation.

**MINER R. TILLOTSON**, Superintendent of the Grand Canyon National Park, will become Regional Director, Region I. Mr. Tillotson, an engineer by profession, knows the field work of the National Park Service intimately, and will bring to the regional directorship a thorough knowledge of field procedure and needs.

**HILLORY A. TOLSON**, Chief of Operations of the Washington Office, is detailed for one year as Acting

Regional Director, Region III, with headquarters in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mr. Tolson's knowledge of Service administration and procedure will be invaluable in Region III, with its many far-flung areas having an enormous burden of budgetary and personnel matters and various administrative policies.

**SUPERINTENDENT JOHN R. WHITE** of Sequoia National Park, California, will come to Washington for one year as Acting Chief of Operations. Colonel White, with 19 years' administrative experience in the National Park Service, preceded by 13 years in the Philippine Constabulary and by service in the American Expeditionary Force which included duty as Deputy Provost Marshal at Paris, France, is excellently equipped for his new duties.

**PRESTON P. PATRAW**, Superintendent of Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, will succeed Libbey at Hot Springs. Superintendent Patraw also has had varied park experience beginning at Hot Springs in 1922, and becoming assistant superintendent of that park before his transfer to the Grand Canyon in the same position, followed by promotion to the superintendency of Zion and Bryce Canyon.

**PAUL R. FRANKE**, Assistant Superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, is promoted to the position of Superintendent of Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks. Franke served as park naturalist at Mesa Verde before his appointment to the assistant superintendency. While in that park he served as acting superintendent for a considerable period of time, demonstrating strong capabilities as park administrator.

In addition to the above changes, Secretary Ickes has detailed Superintendent Edmund B. Rogers of Yellowstone National Park and Superintendent David C. Canfield of Rocky Mountain National Park to the Washington Office during the winter.

# THE FIGHT FOR YELLOWSTONE



Photo by George D. Pratt, Courtesy of the Department of the Interior

Camp in King's River Canyon, on Vidette Creek

THE last session of Congress saw marked attempts in the Pope-White bills to commercialize Yellowstone National Park by damming the outlet of Yellowstone Lake and diverting its waters into Idaho. These two identical bills introduced in both House and Senate died in their respective committees on Irrigation and Reclamation. To the nation it appeared that a dangerous threat to the sanctity of a great primeval park had been beaten. A better way of putting it would be to say that the threat has been staved off, for as long as the waters of Yellowstone Lake are kept inviolate they will be a continual challenge to irrigationists.

Past assaults on the integrity of Yellowstone water are generally well known. During the early nineteen-twenties the late Senator Walsh sought the waters of Yellowstone Lake for irrigation in Montana. This past spring Senator Pope of Idaho sought them for his state. In each instance public indignation won out so that the Yellowstone of today is a national park essentially in its primeval condition and representative of the ideals and purposes for which it was originally created. The question is, can it be kept that way. We think it can be if the public will continue to recognize its value as a primeval park and support its perpetuation on the standard that this and all the primeval parks must be kept free from industrial use.

The fight for Yellowstone will be a continuous affair. Commercial interests want the waters of the lake for power and irrigation not so much because of necessity as because of the very simplicity of such

a project. Yellowstone Lake lies almost atop the continental divide and sends its waters east and west to the Mississippi and Pacific. The feasibility of damming the lake to store up spring waters for diversion or additional flow in the late summer months can hardly be denied. The same holds true in the matter of flood control. As regards feasibility, defenders of Yellowstone are up against a hard proposition. How best to meet the problem is a matter of vital importance.

One cannot state definitely that another assault on the waters of Yellowstone Lake will occur in the coming session of Congress. But one is justified in assuming that such is likely to be the case. When the time comes we will hear a lot from the commercialists about the necessity for Yellowstone water for irrigation, and possibly power. Commercial engineers will back their demands with plans and figures confusing to the average person and perhaps difficult to refute. There is one argument, however, that cannot be refuted by the commercial interests—the only safeguard of national parks is to keep them free from all industrial use. On this alone, if need be, defenders of Yellowstone may expect to successfully preserve the integrity of that grand park; and on this alone, in our judgment, rests the future integrity of the entire national primeval park system.

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## THE FUTURE OF THE ADIRONDACK STATE PARK

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By John B. Burnham

**I**T IS, I suppose, because in time past I have spent many moons in Washington fighting for National Park standards that I cannot get it out of my head that any park, state as well as Federal, should warrant its existence by conforming to some set of recognized values in the selection of the lands to be included. In New York, with the largest so-called park in the world no such standards have been established. The term "Park" is more or less of a misnomer, for while the area in question embraces much that is up to standard from any viewpoint it also includes a miscellaneous hodge-podge of lands, bad and indifferent and the general impression of the cognoscenti is that the term "park" has been misused. It is difficult to escape the conviction that in buying lands undue emphasis has sometimes been placed on quantity rather than quality. Those responsible for the park are naturally proud of the fact that it is the largest state owned park in the country and perhaps this has led them to look on mere size as the great desideratum.

I have the highest respect for the men at present responsible for the Adirondack Park, but I think they should call on expert outside advice and formulate a plan embracing standards before they acquire any more land. The administrators are handicapped more than they realize by precedent. The park had a double genesis. One was the report of the Sargent Commission recommending the establishment of such a park, but the realization of this recommendation was undoubtedly assisted by a desire of the Adirondack lumbermen to have a market for their logged-off lands which might otherwise have gone to the state for taxes. The one subsequent extension of the "blue line" in 1931 was made at the request of various conservation associations, but again it had the ardent

The author of this article has been before the American public for many years. As a member of the Conservation Committee of the Camp Fire Club of America he took an active part in the shaping of the standards for National Parks that appear elsewhere in this issue. Scientist, explorer, author and conservationist, Mr. Burnham has written indelibly upon the pages of outdoor America. With great pleasure the National Parks Association introduces him to the readers of this Bulletin.

support of lumbermen who wanted the park to embrace lands in which they had a financial interest. The quality of the extension has been little considered, aside from stumpage values. By various extensions of the blue line the area of the park has grown until at the present time it includes one-seventh of the State of New York.

*In view of the fact that the trees may not be cut,*

*why should the State consider stumpage values at all when making its purchases? Should not the aesthetic values be the sole criterion?* I believe this situation is due to the unfortunate parentage of the "park." The State simply cannot get away from the lumberman's perspective.

One of the governing principles of management which had its dangerous aspect is the State's desire to connect and consolidate its holdings. This principle would be admirable with a compact park conforming with park standards, but when the area embraced sprawls over a considerable part of the state and when the blue line location has been ill considered, the policy leads again to the purchase of land without regard to quality.

I am a believer in Article VII, Section 7 of the State Constitution, but I think the area so controlled (by regulations more severe than those applied to National Parks) should be selected to conform to principles applicable to first-class parks. If the restrictions were less severe, greater latitude in the selection of lands would be permissible. Severe restrictions imply exacting selection. It should not be otherwise. Therefore it is my contention that the Conservation Department of New York should at once secure the services of a committee of park experts and adopt a policy consistent with their recommendations, and that no further purchases of land be made until this is done.

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## FREE FROM POWER CONTROL

ED. NOTE: *Opinion by Solicitor General's Office exempts Primeval Parks and Monuments.*

AT THE request of the Director of the National Park Service, there has been submitted for my consideration and opinion the question whether it is necessary to include in proposed legislation for establishing or extending national parks or national monuments, a provision to prohibit the Federal Power Commission from granting power licenses therein, (a) if the proposed reservations or extensions do not include navigable waters, or (b) if the proposed reservations or extensions embrace navigable waters.

Section 4 of the Federal Water Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended by Section 202 of the Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 838), provides in part as follows:

"The Commission is hereby authorized and empowered—

\* \* \*

(e) To issue licenses to citizens of the United States, or to any association of such citizens, or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, or to any State or municipality for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining dams, water conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, or other project works necessary or convenient for the development and improvement of navigation and for the development, transmission, and utilization of power across, along, from, or in any of the streams or other bodies of water over which Congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, or upon any part of the public lands and reservations of the United States (including Territories), or for the purpose of utilizing the surplus water or water power from any Government dam, except as herein provided: \* \* \*

Section 3 of the Federal Water Power Act, as amended by Section 201 of the Federal Power Act, provides in part as follows:

"The words defined in this Section shall have the following meanings for purposes of this act, to-wit:

(2) 'Reservations' means national forests, tribal lands embraced within Indian reservations, military reservations, and other lands and interests in lands owned by the United States, and withdrawn, reserved, or withheld from private appropriation and disposal under the public land laws; also lands

and interests in lands acquired and held for any public purposes; but shall not include national monuments or national parks."

Prior to the enactment of Section 201 of the Federal Power Act, the definition of the term "reservations" in Section 3 of the Federal Water Power Act specifically included national monuments and national parks. The Federal Power Commission, however, was prohibited from granting licenses within certain national parks and national monuments by the Act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1353), which provided:

"That hereafter no permit, license, lease, or authorization for dams, conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, or other works for storage or carriage of water, or for the development, transmission, or utilization of power, within the limits as now constituted of any national park or national monument shall be granted or made without specific authority of Congress, and so much of (the Federal Water Power Act) as authorizes licensing such uses of existing national parks and monuments by the Federal Power Commission is hereby repealed."

It will not be doubted that the Commission is not authorized under amended Section 4 of the Federal Water Power Act, quoted above, to issue licenses for dams or other project works for the purpose of developing power within national parks and national monuments, in view of the new definition of the term "reservations" made in the Federal Power Act. The argument might be advanced, however, that the authority conferred by this section to issue licenses for works "necessary or convenient for the development and improvement of navigation and for the development, transmission, and utilization of power across, along, from or in any of the streams or other bodies of water over which the Congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce," is not limited to bodies of water outside national park and national monument reservations. Although this argument conceivably might be supported by the grammatical meaning of the words of Section 4, it is a settled rule of statutory construction that the operation of a statute will be restricted within narrower limits than the words import where the literal meaning embraces cases not intended by the legislative body; *Trinity Church v. United States*, 143 U. S. 457, 472, 1892; *United States v. American Bell Telephone Company*, 159 U. S. 548, 554, 1895.

The narrowing of the meaning of the words quoted above from Section 4 of the Federal Water Power



Act is amply supported on two grounds: (1) the apparent purposes for the separation of the Commission's jurisdiction over power works on waters over which the Congress has regulatory authority under the commerce clause, and such works on public lands and reservations; (2) the clear intent of the Congress to protect national parks and national monuments from the encroachment of power development within the limits of such reservations.

As to the first ground, it may be seen by considering the Federal Water Power Act as a whole, and especially by reading Section 23 together with Section 4, that the separation of the Commission's jurisdiction was made to distinguish the separate bases on which the regulatory power of the Congress must be founded. Section 23 of the Federal Water Power Act, as amended by Section 210 of the Federal Power Act, provides in part as follows:

*"(b) It shall be unlawful for any person, State, or municipality, for the purpose of developing electric power, to construct, operate, or maintain any dam, water conduit, reservoir, power house, or other works incidental thereto across, along, or in any of the navigable waters of the United States, or upon any part of the public lands or reservations of the United States (including Territories), or utilize the surplus water or water power from any government dam, except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit or valid existing right-of-way granted prior to June 10, 1920, or a license granted pursuant to this Act. Any person, association, corporation, State, or municipality intending to construct a dam or other project works across, along, over, or in any stream or part thereof, other than those defined herein as navigable waters, and over which Congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States shall before such construction file declaration of such intention with the Commission, whereupon the Commission shall cause immediate investigation of such proposed construction to be made, and if upon investigation it shall find that the interests of interstate or foreign commerce would be affected by such proposed construction, such person, association, corporation, State, or municipality shall not construct, maintain, or operate such dam or other project works until it shall have applied for and shall have received a license under the provisions of this Act. If the Commission shall not so find, and if no public lands or reservations are affected, permission is hereby granted to construct such dam or other project works in such stream upon compliance with State laws."*

In an opinion advising the President of the scope of authority of the Federal Power Commission in

passing upon an application for license under Section 23, the Attorney General said (36 Op. Atty. Gen. 314, 322):

*"There is nothing in Section 23 of the Federal Water Power Act or any other provision of the law that authorizes the Commission to deny or grant a license in a case like that under consideration because of aesthetic, recreational, scenic or like considerations. To construe the statute to allow the Commission to take such matters into consideration would raise very grave doubt as to its validity. Where, as in the case of Cumberland Falls, no part of the public domain and no national reservations are involved, the power of the Federal Government rests wholly on the Commerce Clause and the consequent power to conserve and improve navigation on streams suitable for interstate and foreign commerce."*

It is also apparent from amended Section 23, quoted above, that the license issued by the Federal Power Commission embraces the right to use the public lands or reservations of the United States for rights-of-way as well as the right to utilize for power development waters over which the Congress may have jurisdiction. This is made additionally clear by Section 10 (e) of the Federal Water Power Act, as amended by Section 205 of the Federal Power Act, which provides that the annual charge paid by licensees shall include an amount for recompensing the United States for the use, occupancy and enjoyment of its lands or other property. As a practical matter, it would be difficult if not impossible to utilize the waters within national parks or national monuments for power development without constructing some part of the power works upon or over lands of such reservations.

As to the second ground, reference should be made to Section 212 of the Federal Power Act which contains a provision to the effect that nothing in the Federal Water Power Act, as amended "shall be construed to repeal or amend the provisions of the amendment to the Federal Water Power Act, approved March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1353) or the provisions of any other act relating to national Parks and national monuments." This intention of the Congress to protect national parks and national monuments from encroachment of power development within such reservations is supported by the legislative history of Section 201 of the Federal Power Act which redefines the term "reservations." In a report No. 1318 (74th Congress) of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, accompanying the bill, S. 2796, which became the Federal Power Act, it is stated (page 22):



"The definition of the former term ('reservations') has been amended to exclude national parks and national monuments. Under an amendment to the act passed in 1921, the Commission has no authority to issue licenses in national parks or national monuments. *The purpose of this change in the definition of 'reservations' is to remove from the act all suggestion of authority for the granting of such licenses.*"

The statement accompanying the conference report on the bill included the following explanation of the redefinition of the term "reservations" (Cong. Rec. Vol. 79, p. 14621):

"The Senate bill included national monuments and national parks in the definition of 'reservations' in Section 201 amending Section 3 of the Federal Water Power Act, but the House amendment excluded national monuments and national parks in conformity with the Act of 1921."

It is my opinion that the Federal Power Commission does not have authority to grant licenses for power works within national parks or national monuments, whether or not there are navigable waters within such reservations, and that, therefore, it is unnecessary to include in proposed legislation a pro-

vision designed to limit the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) **FREDERIC L. KIRGIS,**  
*Acting Solicitor.*

### "KEEP IT A WILDERNESS"—ICKES

(Continued from page 13)

in the communities that encircle this park, at the base of the mountains.

It is in the directions that I have indicated that we hope to expand and develop the national park system, in order to protect the beautiful and majestic works of Nature that should be held in perpetuity as a heritage of the people. No greater step toward this end has been taken in the twentieth century, no greater step could be taken, than, as the result of the work of Monrad C. Wallgren and Franklin D. Roosevelt in creating the Olympic National Park has been done. I ask the cooperation of the state of Washington, as I pledge the sincere efforts of the Department of the Interior, in making this new park a notable addition to a great national park system.

It occurs to me that if we can persuade President Roosevelt to come out here to dedicate this park we will be launching it under the best possible auspices. I know that this section of the country holds for him a particularly great attraction. I will be delighted to join with you in an effort to persuade him to come.

#### A TAUT LINE IN THE ADIRONDACKS

From "American Wildlife," magazine of The American Wildlife Institute



# BOOK LIST - NATIONAL PARKS • RECREATION WILDLIFE • TREES • FLOWERS CAMPING • HUNTING • FISHING

(listed alphabetically)

TITLE	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER	YEAR
A Book of Hours	Donald C. Peattie	G. P. Putnam's Sons	1937
A National Plan for American Forestry, 2v.	(Government Report)	U. S. Gov't Printing Office	1933
American Conservation in Picture and Story	Ed. by Ovid Butler	American Forestry Association	1935
Animal Life in Yellowstone	Vernon Bailey	C. C. Thomas	1930
Better Trout Streams	E. R. Hewitt	Charles Scribner's Sons	1931
Big Trees of the Giant Forest	George W. Stewart	A. M. Robertson	1930
Book of the National Parks	Robert Sterling Yard	Charles Scribner's Sons	1928
Camping Out	Ed. by L. H. Weir	Macmillan	1924
Camps in the Woods	Augustus D. Shepard	Architectural Book Pub. Co.	1931
Conservation in the United States	Van Hise and Havemyer	Macmillan	1930
Death Valley, The Facts	W. A. Chalfant	Stanford University Press	1930
Deserts on the March	P. B. Sears	University of Oklahoma Press	1935
Ferns and Flowering Plants of Hawaii Nat'l Park	Otto Degener	Honolulu Star-Bulletin	1930
Field Book of American Wild Flowers	F. S. Mathews	G. P. Putnam's Sons	1902
Field Book of Western Wild Flowers	Margaret N. Armstrong	G. P. Putnam's Sons	1915
Fish and Game, Now or Never	Harry B. Hawes	Appleton-Century	1935
Forest Bankruptcy in America	G. P. Ahern	Shenandoah Publishing House	1934
Forests and Mankind	C. L. Pack and Tom Gill	Macmillan	1929
Game Management	Aldo Leopold	Charles Scribner's Sons	1933
Government Problems in Wildlife Conservation	Robert H. Connery	Columbia University Press	1935
Grand Canyon Country	M. R. Tillotson and F. J. Taylor	Stanford University Press	1935
Lives of Game Animals	E. T. Seton	Doubleday, Page & Co.	1925
Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada	Clarence King and F. P. Farquhar	W. W. Norton & Co.	1935
My Friend the Black Bass	Harry B. Hawes	Fred. A. Stokes	1930
National Parks Portfolio	Robert Sterling Yard	U. S. Dept. of the Interior	1916
Oh Ranger	H. M. Albright and Frank J. Taylor	Stanford University Press	1928
Our Federal Lands	Robert Sterling Yard	Charles Scribner's Sons	1928
Our Mobile Earth	R. A. Daly	Charles Scribner's Sons	1936
Our National Forests	R. H. D. Boerker	Macmillan	1918
Our National Parks	John Muir	Houghton, Mifflin Co.	1901
Packing and Portaging	Dillon Wallace	Outing Publishing Co.	1912
Picturesque America, Its Parks and Playgrounds	J. F. Kane	Frederick Gumbrecht	1935
Rainbow Canyons	Scoven and Taylor	Stanford University Press	1931
Rich Land, Poor Land	Stuart Chase	Macmillan	1936
Roaming the Rockies	John T. Fairs	Farrar & Rinehart	1930
Taking Trout with a Dry Fly	S. G. Camp	Macmillan	1930
Tales of Lonely Trails	Zane Grey	Harper & Bros.	1922
The Carlsbad Caverns of New Mexico	A. W. Anderson	The Cavern Supply Co.	1935
The Living Past	John C. Merriam	Charles Scribner's Sons	1930
The Lore and the Lure of Sequoia	Robert Earl Wilson	Wolfer Printing Co.	1928
The People's Forests	Robert Marshall	Smith & Haas	1933
The Redwoods of Coast and Sierra	James C. Shirley	University of California Press	1936
The Top of the Continent	Robert Sterling Yard	Charles Scribner's Sons	1929
The Tragedy of Waste	Stuart Chase	Macmillan	1925
Timber Trees of the United States	Simon B. Elliott	Houghton, Mifflin	1912
Trees of Yosemite	Mary Curry Tresidder	Stanford University Press	1932
What Bird is That?	Frank M. Chapman	D. Appleton	1920
Wild Flowers East of the Rockies	Chester A. Reed	C. K. Reed	1910
Wilderness of Denali (McKinley Park)	Charles Sheldon	Charles Scribner's Sons	1930

*You are cordially invited to membership  
in the National Parks Association*

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*The purpose and work of the Association are described inside the front cover of this Bulletin. Read them and consider carefully the extent of our program and the value of our work. Then accept our invitation to membership, which is really an invitation to fellowship in the broad fields and forested slopes of America's out-of-doors. If you would share in that fellowship, mail us the card below.*

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